

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Four types of questions are there

Do you know what are they?

If you know to ask the questions

You are good பயப்படாதே!

Yes or no question

Wh questions

Choice question and tag questions.-2

I

Yes or no types of question is simple

Do does did will or shall

Am is are was and were

Will be shall be may can could

After this subject and a verb (is the rule)

II

Wh types of questions are simple

What where when why who whose

Whom how how many how much

For what by whom after this

Go with yes or no question words.-2

III

Tag questions are very simple

Statement first confirmation next

Is the rule for Tag questions

Lets go lets go - shall we? She likes apple – doesn't she?

IV

Choice questions are very simple

When we offer choices we ask tag questions

Are you tall or short? Do you like coffee or tea?

4 Types of Questions in English

In this section, we'll walk through each question type and provide real-world examples.

1. General or Yes/No Questions

Common questions that can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” are logically called **yes/no questions**.

As a rule, this kind of question relates to the whole sentence, and not to a separate element of it.

For example:

- Do you like this country? –
- Does Jane know about your new job? –
- Can I call my sister? –
- Is it cold outside? –
- Are they ready for the trip? –
- Are you hungry? –

To ask such general questions, the appropriate rising intonation should be used at the end of the sentence.

The answer can be a brief “yes” or “no.” Or, a longer answer can be given: “Yes, I do.” “No, I don’t like this country.” The response to a question depends on the verb used.

Try to remember this formula: answer the question the way it was asked.

If the question begins with a form of the verb “to be” – **am, is, are** – then answer “Yes, I am/he is/they are,” or “No, I am not/he isn’t/they aren’t.”

It is similar to auxiliary verbs (**do/does, did, will, have/has**):

- Did she clean the room? – Yes, she did/No, she didn’t.
- Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have/ No, I haven’t.
- Will you buy that dress? – Yes, I will/ No, I won’t.

2. Special or Wh-Questions

A special question, as you can guess, uses a certain word at the beginning of the sentence to ask a specific question. The questions words **who, what, where, when, why, how, how many**, etc., are used to begin the question:

- Where is he from? –
- When did you come here? –

- How did you meet her? –
- How many eggs do we need for this cake? –
- Whose children are playing in the yard? –

Note that questions about a subject (who? what?) have their own special structure; they do not require an auxiliary verb, we replace the subject with the question word.

For example:

- We **go** to the cinema. – Who **goes** to the cinema?
- The glass is on the table. – What is on the table?
- Most girls here **wear** skirts. – Who **wears** skirts here?

You can see that after the question words **who** and **what**, the third-person singular form of the verb should be used.

We use special questions to get specific information. This implies that the answer will be more detailed.

3. Choice Questions

Choice questions are questions that offer a choice of several options as an answer (you might recognize them from your exams as multiple choice questions). They are made up of two parts, which are connected by the conjunction **or**.

Choice questions can be either general, open-ended questions or more specific ones. If the question does not centre on the subject of the sentence, a complete answer is needed.

For example:

- Does she like ice cream or sweets? – She likes ice cream.
- Where would you go, to the cinema or the theatre? – I would go to the cinema.
- Is he a teacher or a student? – He is a student.

However, when the question concerns the subject, the auxiliary verb comes before the second option. The answer is short:

- Does she make it or do you? – She does.
- Did they buy that house or did she? – They did.

4. Disjunctive or Tag Questions

This type of question is also made up of two parts, where the first part is a positive statement, and the second part is negative, or vice-versa.

The first part of the sentence defines the expected answer. If the statement is positive, a positive answer is expected; if the statement is negative, a negative answer is expected.

For example:

- She sent him an invitation, **didn't she?** – Yes, she did.
- You aren't getting married, **are you?** – No, I am not.
- Jane isn't in France, **is she?** – No, she isn't.
- Our dad will come soon, **won't he?** – Yes, he will.

There are also exceptions:

I am going with you, **aren't I?** – Yes, you are.

You can't say, "I am a great person, **am I not?**" That would be incorrect. Just remember that when the pronoun "I" is used, the tag is **are/aren't**.

Tag questions are only used in conversational speech to clarify information or to confirm or refute something if there are doubts.